NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Events Chronicled in the Issue of July 22.

Two cases of smallpox are reported from

The loss from the Birmingham fire foots up \$501,400. The situation of the tariff bill is at best precarious.

Mrs. George Whitlock, of West Union, Ill., died from poison in ice cream. Little Rock A. R. U. members joined the Populist party by a unanimous vote. Prince Bismarck made seven speeches on his trip to Varzin, his summer home.

The Republican State convention of Iowa will be held at Des Moines next Wednes-

The treasury officials have been advised of the issuance of a new twenty-dollar counterfeit banknote. Germany is said to be preparing for re-

prisals if the United States tariff bill discriminates against her. Herr Krupp has made a large contribu-tion toward defeating the Socialists in their boycott of the brewers.

Six pension attorneys were disbarred from practice before the Interior Department by Secretary Smith. Allen Matthews, a New York Assembly-man, has been arrested on a charge of

smuggling wool from Canada. The Hotel Metropole, at Chicago, confessed inability to meet outstanding obligations, and a receiver was appointed.

The Gray sugar investigating committee has resumed its sittings to inquire into the latest reports of speculation by Sen-

The James D. Avery colonial mansion was burned at Groton, Conn. It was built 250 years ago, and became famous during

the revolutionary war. Senator Vilas says he will not withdraw his motion that the Senate recede from the one-eighth cent differential allowed the Sugar Trust by the Senate tariff bill. The committee of cardinals who have been inquiring into Mgr. Satolli's attitude toward the American church have reported favorably toward the papal delegate.

.The House, by an overwhelming majority, passed a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Serators by direct vote of the people. Kansas Pacific bondholders have instituted suit 'n New York against George Gould and Russell Sage to recover \$11,000,-000 bonds and to have Gould and Sage re-moved from the trusteeship of the Kansas

League games: Chicago 16, St. Louis 11; Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 7; Cleveland 2, Louisville 6; Cleveland 6, Louisville 1; Boston 14, New York 3; Washington 10, Baltimore 7; Cincinnati 12, Pittsburg 4. Western League: Indianapolis 9, Detroit 5; Kansas City 15, Sloux City 14; Grand Rapids 11, Toledo 5; Minneapolis 13, Milwaukee 7.

(From Sunday's Second Edition.)

Landis Withdraws.

DELPHI, Ind., July 21.-Charles B. Landis, of this city, who was nominated as the candidate for Congress from the Tenth district at the Republican congressional convention, held at Hammond, May 24, today wrote the following letter: To the Hon. Charles Harley, Chairman Tenth District Republican Committee,

"Dear Sir-I hereby tender my resigna-tion as the Republican candidate for Congress of the Tenth congressional district. actively sought this nomination, believing I might do the district some service and myself some credit, but I believe that the situation in the several counties is such as to jeopardize the success of the Republican ticket, and this, of course, involves the candidates for the Legislature. While I have felt and still feel that I could be elected myself, I cannot permit my per-sonal ambition to stand in the way of

general Republican success. "In resigning this nomination, tendered and accepted, I am not unmindful of the high honor conferred on me by the convention, nor am I unaware of the fact that this action will earn for me the criticism of some of my most ardent supporters who have displayed the greatest enthusiasm and courage in my behalf. For them I have the deepest sense of obligation and feel that I can never make adequate return for their devotion, but I believe I am better posted on the situation in the various counties than they, and trust that time will vindi-cate the wisdom of my course. Very truly yours. CHARLES B. LANDIS." On receipt of the above Mr. Harley sent a call to the chairmen of the various counties of the district to meet at Logansport next Tuesday to fix a time and place for holding another convention.

A. R. U. Directors Arrested.

CHICAGO, July 21.-Another installment of the seventy-three men indiceted by the grand jury for participation in the railroad strikes gave bail to-day. In the afternoon five of the directors of the A. R. U. were brought in. They are William E. Burns, J. J. Doyle, Martin Elliott, R. M. Goodwin and James Hogan. Doyle was arrested at his home and the others were found at the headquarters of the union. When Burns was informed that he and his called board of directors were indicted he called his brother directors and informed them that they were wanted. They at once proceeded to the court room, where Burns was bailed out by Mike McDonald, the well-known politician. The others were balled out shortly after. Against Burns, Hogan, Elliott and Goodwin there are two indictments, one charging a general conspiracy to obstruct the mails and interstate commerce and the other charging interference with the constitutional rights of a shipper engaged in interstate commerce. On the first charge Debs and all the officers of the union and a large number of strikers who perpetrated acts of violence are indicted with them. In all there are twenty-five persons included in the indictment. On the other charge Debs and the other officers are included with them, and the indictment alleges that the defendants unlawfully abridged the constitutional rights of S. H. Maxwell, the wall-paper man, who shipped some goods, which were caught in the blockade and not delivered

Jackson County Toll-Road System. SEYMOUR, Ind., July 21 .- A special election was held in Jackson, Brownstown and Carr townships, yesterday, to vote on gravroads from Seymour to Brownstown, Brownstown to Sauer's Church, Medora to Leesville, and Leesville to Sparkville. The first-named road carried by a majority of 975, and the other roads were carried by small majorities. When these roads are completed Jackson county will have continuous gravel roads from the northeast to the southeast, and from the southeast to the northwest parts of the county. The townships of this county have been built up with gravel roads since the passage of the Swope road law, two years ago. The cost of the roads now completed and those already voted will be \$150,000. This amount does not include the roads built previous to the passage of the Swope law. The cost of all the gravel and macadamized roads now in the county is in the nighborhood of \$400,000. There are still two toll roads in the county, but it will not be very long until they, too, will be made free. The Swope law has proved a blessing to Browns-town and Seymour, as it has enabled the citizens of those two cities to vote roads on townships which did not have enough votes to overcome the majorities cast in the two cities. This has enabled the strong townships to saddle heavy debts on townships which did not vote in favor of the roads. There is considerable grumbling among the farmers over this defect in the

A Trust to Prevent Inspection.

KANSAS CITY, July 21.-The Modern Miller prints an article to-day showing up what it calls a trust formed by the Trunk Line Association of railroads. The effect of this trust, it says, will be to prevent exporters inspecting shipments at seaboard points. The Modern Miller prints the following resolutions, and claims that the Trunk Line Association freight committee adopted them on July 10, 1894; "Resolved. That the following resolutions

"Resolved, That instructions be given to foreign freight agents and other agents handling export property at the seaboard, that reports regarding the condition of ex-

of this committee, adopted Nov. 1, 1892, be

port flour handled on through bills of lading shall not be furnished to shippers or shippers' agents. "Resolved, That inspection by millers' representatives of , flour forwarded on

through bills of lading shall not be allowed at the seaboard. "Resolved, That each trunk line will notify all Western agents issuing through bills of lading on export freight over its lines not to insert any clause in such through bills of lading which provides for

inspection at the seaboard. 'Resolved, That no independent action shall be taken by any trunk line in conflict

with the foregoing resolutions."

Next B. Y. P. U. Meeting. TORONTO, Ont., July 21.-Rev. H. W. Brown, of Morgan Park, Ill., led the devotional part of the forenoon session of the Baptist Young People's National Union meeting. Addresses on "The Religious Press and Its Part in Our Work" were delivered by four Baptist editors-George E. Horr, of the Watchman, Boston; A. F. Dickinson, D. D., of the Religious Herald, Richmond, Va.; John B. Calvert, D. D., of the Christian Enquirer, New York, and J. M. Cranfill, D. D., of the Texas Baptist Standard, Waco, Tex. This was followed by eight-minute speeches from the representatives of the different workers' confer-

ences, giving outlines of the progress in different phases of the work of the association, and conveying much valuable advice as to most effective methods of labor. Baltimore captured the convention for 1895. Kansas City, Saratoga and Dallas, Tex., were hustling opponents, but Balti-more caught the convention by its telling songs, general enthusiasm, and the free use of printers' ink. Every one of the seven thousand delegates and visitors were tagged "Baltimore, 1895," and bannerettes, reading "You Will Meet Us at Baltimore in 1895," were found at the convention half and every hotel. Mayor Latrobe's message of invitation was received with great enthusi-

asm and applause.

Breekinridge Not a Mason No Longer. CINCINNATI, July 21.—"Have the Masons expelled Colonel Breckinridge?" has been on every tongue for a fortnight, but the Masons were sworn to secrecy and no one could tell what was done at the recent meeting of Lexington lodge, No. 1, believed to have been called for the purpose of taking action on charges affecting the Masonic standing of the silver-tongued Congressman. An eminent Mason to-day showed a responsible gentleman a newly printed list of the members of Lexington lodge, No. 1, issued since the meeting in question, remarking, as he did so: "Masons are not permitted to divulge the secrets of the lodge room, and I can't say whether Colonel Breckinridge was expelled from our lodge or not, but here is a com-plete list of the present membership, and you can see for yourself who are members." An examination of the printed roll showed Colonel Breckinridge's name to be missing, and the circumstances attending the printing of the list and its display are conclusive proof that the Ashland district Congressman has been dropped by the Ma-

Reynolds and Howe Nominated. DELPHI, Ind., July 21.-The Democratic convention to nominate candidates for judge and prosecutor met here to-day. The circuit is composed of Carroll and White counties. The opposition to the renomination of Judge Reynolds failed to materialize to any alarming extent and Reynolds was nominated, four delegates voting blanks. Will C. Smith's name was presented to the convention, but he withdrew. Col. Newberry J. Howe, of Carroll county, was nominated for prosecutor over George W. Marvin, the present incumbent. There s strong opposition to Judge Reynolds in his own county, and the Republicans be-lieve they can easily defeat him

Either "Blood" or "Booze."

FARMLAND, Ind., July 21.-Several farmers from the southwest part of the county, who were in town to-day, report rather a peculiar phenomenon in the sky in the western horizon last evening during the rainstorm. The scene presented the appearance of an American flag, with a large letter "B" of a fiery red color, all of which was plainly visible. The fiery letter was in the top right-hand corner. The flagstaff was also visible, which was of a rellowish cast. yellowish cast. Superstitious people say it is a bad omen, and that it stands for "blood." Several other peculiar sights have been visible in the sky in that locality during the past two weeks.

Cadet's Sentence Mitigated.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-Cadet Albert S. Brookes, second class, United States Military Academy, was convicted recently by court-martial of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and sentenced to one year's suspension without pay. His offense was an attempt to call to personal account cadet Lieutenant Butler Ames, of the first class, for having corrected him at battalion drill while in the execution of his duty. The President has mitigated his sentence to confinement to the limits of the summer camp until Aug. 28 next.

Robbed of \$420 in Muncie. MUNCIE, Ind., July 21.-Last night, not a half square from the courthouse, Edward E. Winters, a real estate and loan agent, was sandbagged, and \$420 taken from one of his pockets. The thieves failed to get \$35 in another pocket. Mr. Winters had \$320 of the money with him to make a loan to a merchant, but failed to see his man. The money consisted of twenty twenty-dollar bills, a ten and two fives. There is not the slightest clew. The pocketbook was found and over \$2,000 worth of valuable pa-

pers recovered. New Counterfeit Twenty.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-A new counterfeit \$20 national bank note has been discovered by the secret-service officials of the Treasury Department. The note is on the National of Barre, of Vermont, check Letter A, charter No. 2109, bank No. 1980, treasury No. 56255, John Allison, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. The note is a poorly executed pen-and-ink production, with a number of imperfections.

Joseph Taylor Seriously Injured. PENDLETON, Ind., July 21 .- Joseph Tay-

lor, of Anderson, an employe of the American Express, in attempting to get off the 9:30 o'clock train here to-night, was thrown to the ground, and when found was in an unconscious condition. He was badly bruised, and his face contained two bad punctures, but it is thought his injuries will not prove fatal.

Strike Declared Off.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 21.-The mediation committee of the A. R. U. held a meeting this evening and unanimously voted to declare the strike off unconditionally. They sent a short notice to that effect to Superintendent Fillmore. The military will probably remain two or three days yet to look after a few of the hotheads who have been intimidating work-

Water Killed W. J. Martin.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 21.—Word reached Muncie to-day of the strange death of W. J. Hartin, a glass worker, at Dunkirk yes-terday. On a wager he drank two gallons of water without stopping and died a few hours later in awful agony. Rolling him on a barrel did no good. Martin was well known here, having come to Muncie from Pittsburg to work in a factory.

Formally Declared Off.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.-The Pullman boycott and sympathetic strike, which virtually came to an end some days ago by the action of the men, who individually returned to work, was formally declared off to-night at a meeting of members of the A. R. U. in this city.

A NEW DOCTRINE.

Which Organized Labor Should Carefully Consider Before Adopting. Detroit Free Press.

A new gospel has suddenly found hordes of disciples in this land of freedom and enlightenment. Its tenets set at naught many principles that have withstood the test of ages and made possible the way to the world's present advanced stage of civilization. While it professedly rests on a deep, broad basis of human sympathy, its practical workings tend to be a superscript. its practical workings tend to increase the suffering and retard the general prosperity suffering and retard the general prosperity of the race. Though springing from a soil consecrated to liberty it centralizes power in a degree unparalleled outside the domain of an absolute monarchy. It vests in a single man the authority to stay the hands of thousands upon thousands of those who live by the sweat of the brow and consign them to a helpless period of enforced idleness. It is an old-fashioned idea that unremit-

ting toll finds the way to prosperity and success, but this latter-day doctrine seeks the end kept in view by its followers in a way entirely different. Even in a time when depression is universal, when the business of thousands of employers is tottering upon the verge of ruin, when manufacturers are running at a loss either through consideration for labor or with a hope of better times near at hand, when millions are offering labor for which there is no market, when railroads that pay at all are not paying more than 2 per cent., when products are as cheap as they have been at any time during the century, when a dollar earned will go four times as far as it would in the days of artificial prosperity that followed the war, the imperial head of a labor combine orders a strike and millions are deducted from the earnings of those who find it so

difficult to lay by for the proverbial rainy day if they fail to put in full time at their employment. Time and time again has labor thus sapped the strength which its leaders profess to be developing. If the workmen of this country are seris and slaves, as the walking delegate assures them they are, they are voluntary serfs and slaves who bow to the galling yoke imposed by this new gospel. As blind adherents of an autoeracy that has no proper place in our modern history, they are demanding a broader liberty. Proud of their individual sovereignty as American citizens, they transfer their individuality to the custody of one man, whose mandate is as irrevocable as that of destiny. They seek to gain wealth by sacrificing it. Their sympathy does not extend to suffering workmen who do not indorse their peculiar creed, for these commit an offense if they seek the employment that men of the combination desert. It is passing strange at this age of the world that each of a million American citizens will surrender the exercise of his will to one untried and ex-

Accounting for It.

tremely uncertain man.

Judge. Wool-How do you like your new flat? Van Pelt-Ail right, except that the man across the hall is learning to play the flute. Wool-You ought to get an accordion. Van Pelt-I did; that's why he got the

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

See What Other Cities are Paying for Natural Gas

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PRICES PAID FOR NATURAL GAS IN FIFTEEN C TIES OF INDIANA

CITIES OF INDIANA.	Cooking Stoves.		Heating Stoves.		22-in. Furn.	Grates	Grates	26 in. Furn.	Ranges.	Ranges.	
	rate Oct. 1 to		rate Oct. 1 to	Annual Rate,	Residences. Annual rate.		In Stores and Business Houses, Annual rate.	Hotels, etc., Annual rate.	Restaurants, Annual rate.	Hotels, Annual rate.	REMARKS.
Peru Logansport Crawfordsville Kokomo Elwood Muncie Fort Wayne Richmond Lebanon Wabash Anderson Cqnnersville Lnfayette Bluffton	1,88 2,50 1,50 1,25 1,50 2,78 3,50 2,34 2,00 3,00	24.00 15.00 12.00 15.00 26.64 30.00 24.00 20.00 18.00 27.00 24.00	2.28 2.50 1.50 1.50 1.75 4.50 4.25 2.50 2.34 1.40 4.00 2.50	16.50 14.00 10.50 10.00 12.25 27.00 27.00 14.00 10.00 24.00 14.00	39.00 28.00 28.75 37.50 42.00 39.00 37.50 24.00 48.40	15.00 20.00 10.50 10.50 12.25 27.00 27.00 20.00 18.75 10.00 24.00	21.00 20.00 17.50 27.00 27.00 20.00 18.75 15.00 25.00	\$45.00 30.00 21.00 21.50 51.00 54.00 30.00 46.00 25.00 72.00	Special contract. \$45.00 60,00 24.00 Special contract. \$43.00 Special contract. Special contract. \$60.00 42.00 Special contract. Special contract. Special contract. Special contract. Special contract. Special contract.	Special contract. \$75.00 \$5.00 Special contract. Special contract. \$68.00 Special contract, Special contract, Special contract. \$85.00 94.00 43.00 Special contract. Special contract. Special contract. Special contract.	Prices based on No. 7 mixer. Prices based on No. 7 mixer. Meter rates 20c per 1,000. Prices based on No. 7 mixer. Center of Gas Belt. No. 7 mixers in gas field. Prices based on No. 7 mixer. Prices based on No. 7 mixer. Prices based on No. 7 mixer. Domestic service, 19c 1,000. In gas field. No. 5 mixer.
Average Rates	\$2,28	\$21.40	\$2.75	\$17.12	\$35.85	\$18.35	\$22.85	\$41.40	\$41.40	\$75.00	
INDIANAPOLIS	\$1.25	\$12.00	\$1.00	\$7.00	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$14.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$50.00	
Difference between Indianapolis and average rate	\$1.03	\$9.40	\$1.75	\$10.12	\$15.85	\$8.35	\$8.85	\$11.40	\$17.14	\$25.00	Natural Gas sold in cities of Ohio and Pennsylvania by meter and at the rate of 25c per 1,0 cubic fect.
The percentage of average rates higher than Indianapolis rates		78 per ct	175 per ct	144 per ct	79 per ct	831 ₂ per ct	63 per ct	38 per ct	57 per cent.	50 per cent.	

Natural Gas Consumers in Indianapolis pay from fifty per cent. to one hundred and seventy per cent, less than the average of the above fourteen cities for their Natural Gas.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania, is spending his vacation in Europe. The Arcadia, Gulf Coast & Lakeland railroad, of Florida, has been ordered sold for the benefit of creditors.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe shops at Atchison will reopen this morning with over seven hundred men. The Washington and Oregon divisions of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Com-

pany have been consolidated. The earnings of the Northern Pacific for the first two weeks of July show a falling off of \$763,000, as compared with the corresponding two weeks in 1893.

The Pennsylvania passenger officials claim to have captured the bulk of the business in the Shriners' excursion to Denver, sending out a full parlor car on Saturday. The Journal's item had reference to the business of the previous day.

It is said President Huntington is negotlating for the purchase of the new railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. President Diaz has said the Mexican government will operate the road as soon as completed, but the belief in its sale is general. The sale of the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine & Beattyville railroad, in Kentucky, has been postponed, pending an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals. The order for sale was issued some time ago by Judge Barr, and the sale was to have taken place in September.

It is stated that the Northwestern has decided to close its Chicago shops and have all its work done in the shops at Baraboo and Winona. This means an enlargement of the shops at these two points. The reason given is that these shops are not under the control of the A. R. U., as are the shops in Chicago.

A member of the Atchison protective committee says that the Atchison floating debt stands between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000, of which about \$5,000,000 is represented by matured interest on the general mortgage bonds and \$2,000,000 by interest on the second mortgage bonds, leaving the debt in the form of bills payable only about \$5,000,000. President Ingalls, though regarding the outlook abroad as more cheerful, has abandoned the project of increasing the steamship service between Newport News and European ports, and the contract for building three additional steamers has been abandoned until the railroad situation on

this side the water becomes more settled. A Philadelphia special says: It is believed that the Fitzgerald committee, Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Brown Brothers will eventually reorganize the Reading, but the Olcott committee will oppose any plan in-volving the funding of the general mortgage coupons. Some doubt is expressed whether a funding scheme can be carried through, although the understanding here is that it both can and will be made success-

The plan promulgated some time ago for funding past due coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Wisconsin Central has been withdrawn, and it has been agreed beeween the officials of the company and the security holders that there shall be a thorough overhauling of the company's affairs with a view to their readjustment in such a way as to inure to the benefit of all concerned. One point to be considered is the unifying of the properties now composing the Central's lines and the abolition of the minor companies.

Ex-Governor Evans, of Colorado, is devoting his attention to the preliminaries of the organization and const Denver, Sioux City, Lake Superior & Chicago railway. It is preposed to contract about 240 miles of railway, covering the distance between Julesburg, in Colorado, and O'Neill, in Nebraska. By this arrangement the Illinois Central, St. Paul and Great Northern roads will be connected directly with the Rocky mountain region, and have direct connection with all Texas oints via the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf. Governor Evans has obtained the promise of the necessary support in the construction of this line.

Mr. William T. Manning, chief engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, has just received a patent on an improver rail, designed more especially for use in curves and heavy grades, where sand is required to be used to a consider-able extent. The patent presents a rail with an irregular shaped lead, one side, that nearest the wheel flange, being considerably enlarged, to cause it to wear much longer, and also capable of being reversed, and still present a true and un-worn flange bearing. Mr. Manning contends that the difference in cost of such a rail is not great, and will wear double the time of the rail now in use.

The suit which Attorney-general Olney has brought in the United States Circuit Court at Los Angeles, Cal., against the Southern Pacific railroad, in the name of the United States, asks that the articles of consolidation between the Southern Pacific and seventeen other railroad corporations be annulled; that the mortgage of the Southern Pacific to the Central Trust Company of New York for \$37,000,000 be an-nulled; that all contracts, leases and agreements between the Southern Pacific and any of the other seventeen railroad com-panies be annulled and that each com-pany be required henceforth to operate its own railroad or transportation line. As the total mileage controlled by the South-ern Pacific is 6,525, including five proprietary lines on its Pacific system, the lease of the Central Pacific and five other lines, it will readily be seen that the success of the suit would be far reaching in its effects. The stock of the roads owned by the Southern Pacific aggregates \$111,603,637. The Pittsburg Post, speaking of the late strike and the loyalty to their companies of the several railway brotherhoods in that city, says: "The roads leading into this city, especially the Pennsylvania system and the Baltimore & Ohio, are both strongly organized, and if they had cause to strike, and all the brotherhoods should go out together, such an action would doubtless result in severely crippling the home lines. In conversation with a local engineer, yesterday, who is present chairman of his brotherhood, he stated in concise terms the position generally held by Pittsburg locomotive engineers and firemen as follows: 'I am sincerely glad the engineers here re-ceived no orders from our chief to go outin the recent strike, as I think it would have been met by strong objection. Not that the men are not loyal to their order, but there seemed neither justice nor reason in asking employes who have no grievance and have been treated generously by their employers to throw up their positions out of pure sympathy. Just now, when railroad forces are being cut down, I know of many instances where the company has retained employes, mostly married men, who in reality were not needed, owing to the general slump in railroad business, and such men owe their hearty support to the com-pany in a strike which in no way affected their interests."

Mules in Trousers. Nebraska State Journal.

George Finney, an express wagon driver, has clothed his mules' forelegs in trousers. In speaking of it he said that flies bothered the forelegs of a four-fe ed animal more than they did the hind limbs, and he, there-

fore, having some respect for the comfort of his faithful servants, had made a pair of trousers to protect them from the pests. The trousers were supported by suspenders passed up over the backs of the animals.

PUBLIC WORK FOR THE NEEDY. How the Plan Operated in the City of Pittsburg.

Washington Star. "The fact that the best system of charity is the employment of the needy rather than the distribution of relief to those who re-main in idleness, whether enforced or otherwise, has been proven conclusively. I believe, during the past winter by the operations of the citizens' employment and relief committee in Pittsburg," said R. A. Cor-laish, of Pittsburg, at the Riggs House this morning. "I was a member of the committee, and was very familiar with its workings. Over a quarter of a million dollars, or, in round numbers, \$253,000, were expended under the direction of the committee during the winter on the improvement of Schenley and Highland parks. The wages paid were \$1 per day, and over 13,000 men were employed during the course of the work, upon whom nearly 50,000 other people were dependent. There were over 22,000 applications received from men who desired work, and the system followed in the consideration of these requests was simple, but effective. Each applicant's condition was investigated to see whether he needed relief and was a resident of the city. This latter point prevented the idle and unemployed from the outside from coming in. The applications were handed to the police authorities, and the policemen inquired whether the applicants were de-

serving or not, and so reported.
"Ir this way we effectually prevented the unworthy and impostors from receiving help. There was such a large number of applicants, and it was so necessary to give every man a show, that there were frequent discharges. For instance, a man would work two or three weeks and then be laid off to give another deserving applicant a chance. The men thus laid off were re-employed when the opportunity arose, but when a man was discharged for cause he was not allowed to get work again. I believe that organized charity in all the great cities should be carried out upon such lines. There are hundreds upon hundreds of the deserving and needy who would starve or even steal before they would beg. I know that is a broad statement, and the latter part of it indicates a good deal of innate immorality on the part of humanity, but the fact still remains that a great many people will commit crime before they will beg, while the instances of starvation from motives of pride under such circumstances are too numerous to need mention. Both of these classes, however, would eagerly take advantage of honorable work by which they could secure the necessaries of life. It is a question that should be deeply considered by those philanthropic citizens upon whose joint efforts communities depend for the relief of their unfortunate in the time of need. It makes no difference whether a relief fund is the result of popular subscription or of State, municipal or national appropriation. All persons in need of its help, and who are able to perform manual or other labor, should be accorded an opportunity to give some return for the assistance which they receive. Such a system takes the sharp sting out of charity for those who dislike to receive it under that name."

THE COURT RECORD.

Criminal Court. Millard F. Cox, Judge.

State vs. William Warren, alias Gulley; grand larceny. Trial by court. Guilty. Imprisonment for two years. New Suits Filed.

Elizabeth Thomas vs. George A. Thomas; divorce. Superior Court, Room 1. The Hussey & Russell Lumber Company vs. Lydia E. Southard; foreclosure. Superior Court, Room 2. Wyatt Chappell vs. Sue L. Chappell; divorce. Superior Court, Room 2. Gotlieb Gossert vs. Frederick Baumann et al.; foreclosure. Superfor Court, Room 3. Hubbard Johnson et al. vs. Grant Johnson et al.; partition. Superior Court, Room 3.

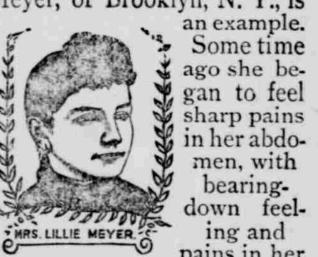
Legal Joke.

Green Bag. In a Washington county town, a little while ago, the local champion liar was brought up before the justice for stealing hens. It was a pretty plain case, and by the advice of his lawyer the prisoner said, "I plead guilty." This surprising answer in place of the string of lies expected staggered the justice. He rubbed his head. "I guess-I'm afraid-well, Hiram," said he, after a thoughtful pause, "I guess I'll have to have more evidence before I sentence

It Don't Cost Much

To get well. Only a dollar or two and a little faith.

The case of Mrs. Lillie Meyer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is an example.



sharp pains in her abdo-men, with men, with bearingdown feeling and pains in her

back. She tried doctors, and got no relief.

At last, a friend told her of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and, after using it, the pain left her, and menstruation now comes without suffering.

Your druggist will tell you what a great medicine this is, and the price is only one dollar. You see, it don't cost much to get well. It will expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1893.

Located at corner Broadway and Michigan streets, Milwaukee, Wis. H. L. PALMER, President. J. W. SKINNER, Scoretary. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

 Cash on hand and in banks
 \$3,152,852.35

 Real estate unincumbered
 1,051,087.49

 Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., secured as per schedule filed, market value mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance, except as to 21 loans aggregating \$816,000, having small prior liens or claims.

Ledger accounts.

*Deferred and unreported premiums.

1,3412,788.28 Tetal liabilities......\$52,712,726.18 *Twenty per cent. deducted.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 14th day of July, 1894.

J. O. HENDEBSON, Auditor of State. COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

I, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1893, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co

On the 30th day of June, 1894.

Located at No. 197 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn. MARTIN BENNETT, Manager. Home Office: Edinburgh, Scotland,

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule 720,796.84 Total assets...... \$2,543,249.12 LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due..... Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof..... 99,000.00 11,700.00 76,703.56 All other claims against the company
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks The greatest amount in any one risk, \$10,000. State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

I. the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-meationed company on the 34th day of June, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and a fix my official seal, this 16th day of July, 1894.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY

On the 30th day of June, 1894.

Located at No. 92 Cheapside street, London, England.

SAMUEL J. PIPKIN, Manager. Home Office: London, England, THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.....

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, market value..... Debts for premiums.

All other securities—cash in hands U. S. trustees 96,804.72 25,000.00 Total assets..... \$758,149.82 LIABILITIES Losses adjusted and not due Losses unadjusted.

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof..... 22,260.82 7,100,00 All other claims against the company
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks. 52,726.77 309,098.58 Total liabilities...... \$430,002.09

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office. [SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 14th day of July, 1894.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

- OF THE -CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY

On the 30th day of June, 1894.

Located at Fourth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo. JNO. P. HARRISON, Secretary J. B. M. KEHLOR, President.

The amount of its capital is \$200,006 The amount of its capital paid up is...... 200,000 THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of - per cent., as per schedule 153,100.00 284,852.00 mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance 12,989.70 Debts for premiums..... Total assets \$501,654.62 LIABILITIES.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on the in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, Thereunto subscribe my name and a fix my official seal, this 17th day of July, 1894.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

Losses adjusted and not due.....

Losses martjusted.
All other clams against the company.
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks.